

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



MEDICAL OFFICER  
: OF HEALTH'S :  
REPORT  
: : For 1920. :  
A circular emblem containing the year '1920'.



38TH ANNUAL REPORT.



TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

**Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1920.**

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Tettenhall Local Board Constituted	...	...	1883
Population Census, 1891	...	...	5145
"      " 1901	...	...	5337
"      " 1911	...	...	5381
Inhabited Houses, 1891	...	...	1056
"      " 1901	...	...	1176
"      " 1911	...	...	1225
Area in Statute Acres	...	...	1530
Adoption of Bye-Laws	...	...	1887
"      " Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	1887
Order	...	...	1887
"      " Notification Act	...	...	1889
"      " Infectious Diseases Prevention Act (the whole)	...	...	1891
Sewerage Works commenced 1890, finished	...	...	1892
Isolation Hospital Provided	...	...	1891
Public Health Acts' Amendment Act, 1890 (the whole)	...	...	1891
Public Scavenging undertaken	...	...	1897
Conversion of Sewerage Treatment	...	...	1900
Joint Small Pox Hospital Provided	...	...	1903
Special Committee to deal with Middens	...	...	1907
Extension of Sewerage Farm	...	...	1910
Adoption of Notification of Phthisis	...	...	1911
"      "      " Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	1911
"      "      " Poliomyelitis & Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	1912
Adoption of Public Health Acts' Amendment Act, 1907 (Parts)	...	...	1912
Shops' Act, 1912 (Council to act as Agents for County Council)	...	...	1912
Health Visitor appointed	...	...	1915
Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	1916
Measles and Whooping Cough	...	...	1916
Notification of Births Act	...	...	1916
Ministry of Health, 1st July	...	...	1919

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT FOR 1920.

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*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Tettenhall.*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

The Census of 1911 showed a population of 5,381 for the Urban District of Tettenhall.

In 1920 the population was estimated at 5,512, and the Registrar General thinks that in the present state of demobilisation the distinction between birth rate and death rate populations, which prevailed during the War, may now be discontinued.

Tettenhall forms part of the watershed between the Severn and the Trent. It is a well-wooded residential neighbourhood, which is gradually invading the agricultural land. The sandstone ridge which extends through Tettenhall Wood from Tettenhall to Wightwick is occupied by good houses in their own grounds. The cottages at Tettenhall and along the Wood, at Compton, Wightwick and Longlake, are mostly situated in a cultivated plot of ground, but there are a few houses at Tettenhall and Compton without a garden. Being on the outskirts of the Black Country it is the ambition of persons working in the smoke to find a home at Tettenhall.

Formerly, and in my own time, there were little industries, like lockmaking, carried on at the back of cottages, but these have disappeared and there is only one little factory at the back of the Oddfellows Hall at Compton.

The people of Tettenhall are zealous gardeners, either for recreation or profit; some are employed in agricultural work, but most are clerks and artizans who find their employment in the neighbouring districts. Of late years there has been an increase in chauffeurs.

It is to be regretted that there has been a falling off in the keeping of pigs and poultry, which conduce to the profit and nourishment of the owners. This is partly due to the attraction of a limited number of hours in

industrial occupations over the unlimited diligence demanded by a pastoral life. But since allotments have become popular pig-keeping has increased, as there is more food for the pigs.

The condition of the working classes in the district has materially improved since the war. Wages are higher, and in spite of the greater cost of living, people are better fed and better clothed and the children better cared for. Knowing the district for nearly forty years, I notice a marked improvement in the appearance of the children in the schools.

### VITAL STATISTICS.

From the figures furnished by the Registrar General the accompanying table is compiled:—

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population.	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Births.
England and Wales ...	23·4	12·4	80
Tettenhall ... ...	21·2	11·0	34·1

**BIRTHS.**—There were 110 births notified and 115 registered, but the Registrar General gives 117—59 males and 58 females. There were 3 illegitimate births, and 4 babies died under 1 year. Two of these were certified as having succumbed to Congenital Debility, one to Congenital Heart Disease, and one to Spina Bifida.

Of the 110 births notified and visited by the Health Visitor 59 were attended by Doctors and 51 by Midwives. These include 4 still born.

It will be noticed that the Infant Mortality is the lowest on record for the district.

Of the 61 deaths 23 were males and 38 females. Fifty-three (53) were registered in the district and 8 were inhabitants of Tettenhall who had died elsewhere (transferable deaths).

The Death Rate is low, being 11 per 1,000. In 1919 it was 10.9—practically the same.

The Causes of Death are given in a table as classified by the Registrar General.

In 1919 there were no deaths from the ordinary infectious diseases and in 1920 only one. That was a case of Diphtheria, in which comment will be made later.

One death was from Puerperal Fever. She was a woman of 29, with several children, and a paralysed husband. The Council, recognising the poverty of the family, have made an allowance of milk to the children for the past three years.

There were no deaths from Diarrhoea.

There were 3 cases of death from Influenza, as compared with 10 in 1919.

A child of 18 months died of Tuberculous Meningitis. There were no other deaths from Tuberculous Disease, unless we except a death from Cancer of the Stomach in a man who had Phthisis.

The Registrar gives 13 deaths from Cancer, of which I have only a record of 11, viz.:—Stomach, 3; Intestines, 3; Liver, 1; Neck, 1; Breast, 3.

Eight deaths are attributed to Organic Heart Disease, as compared with 12 in 1919. An infant with a congenital defect, in which the two sides of the heart communicated, lived only one day. It is curious to note that only one case is definitely stated to have had valvular disease. This may be due to loose diagnosis, but more probably to the recognition of the fact that "Rheumatism," Syphilis, or Atheroma, may damage the valve, but it is failure of the heart muscle that kills. In all poisoned conditions of the blood the heart muscle suffers, and the Surgeon and the Dentist often prolong life by removing septic foci, which will ultimately poison the heart and cause death.

Three cases of Bronchitis and three of Pneumonia are registered. One Pneumonia was the result of Influenza and was the only one notified.

There were two cases of Appendicitis. One was operated on at the Hospital and the other, a man of 60, died from perforation.

The Liquor Restrictions have had a beneficial result on the Death Rate and there are no recorded cases of Cirrhosis of the Liver or Alcoholism, but a gouty man died of Bright's Disease.

There was one murder and one death from scalds.

The Registrar General groups 18 cases as "other defined diseases." Among these are a case of Rheumatoid Arthritis, one of Multiple Sclerosis, one of Pernicious Anæmia, one of "Paralysis," one of Cerebral Hæmorrhage, and one of Cerebral Thrombus.

If we take 65 as the commencement of old age, there were 18 deaths from natural decay, tempered by Arterio-Sclerosis (2), Heart Failure (3), and Dementia (3).

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

In my Report for 1919 I gave a retrospective account of the sanitary circumstances of the district, and beyond the appended Report of the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances it is only necessary to make a brief reference to the points on which the Ministry require information.

**WATER.**—The supply is from the Cosford Brook and the artesian well at Tettenhall. The water is stored in two large reservoirs at Tettenhall. The supply is constant and sufficient.

**RIVERS AND STREAMS.**—The streams in the northern plateau flow to the north east into the Penk and give no trouble. The Smestow, a tributary of the Severn, which lies in the valley which separates Tettenhall from Wolverhampton, used to be polluted by sewage and the works in Wolverhampton, is now only contaminated by surface washing in periods of storm.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**—The sewage of Tettenhall is carried to a Sewage Works  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles beyond the boundaries of the district when it is treated in open septic tanks. With the exception of a few houses at the Wergs all buildings are connected with the sewers. Particulars of connections are given in the Report of the Inspector of Nuisances.

**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**—Thirty years ago there were 1,050 privy middens and a few water closets draining into cesspits. In 1920 there are 1,314 water closets and 286 privies.

SCAVENGING.—Dry refuse is carted to a tip near Henwood Road and the contents of privies to isolated places on farms and spread on the land.

2,340 loads of refuse have been removed in 1920.

Other sanitary conditions and inspections of the district are reviewed in the appended Report of the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances.

SCHOOLS.—There are two Elementary Church of England Schools in the district. The one at Tettenhall consists of 186 boys, 180 girls, and 145 infants=511.

At Tettenhall Wood there are 242 boys and girls in the mixed school and 141 infants=383. The total number of children attending the Elementary Schools is 894, nearly a sixth of the population of the district.

The schools are clean, well ventilated and sanitary. The Tettenhall schools are now properly warmed, a new boiler having been put in.

The Medical Inspection of Schools is made by an official of the County Education Committee in June and December, but the Health Visitor, who used to be also School Nurse, brings school children needing advice to the Clinic, where the Medical Officer treats ordinary complaints, and arranges for Tonsils and Adenoids, Hernias, Ear Cases and Circumcisions to be operated on by his colleagues at the Hospital. This work is purely voluntary and undertaken by permission of the Council at the request of the Medical Officer of Health.

On January 5th the schools were opened and the attendance was good, but in the week ending January 17th over 100 children were absent owing to colds and sore throats.

The Medical Officer of Tettenhall College, where there are over 100 boarders and 20 day boys, communicates with the Medical Officer of Health when necessary.

FOOD.—The milk supply is abundant and sufficient for the wants of the district if it were not exported. The quality is excellent, but owing to the high price not sufficient is consumed. The deliveries are now regular and it is one of the routine duties of the Health Visitor to see that milk is kept cool and uncontaminated after delivery to the houses which she visits.

14 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops are inspected under 1885 and 1899 Orders, and are reported to be satisfactory by the Inspector.

Under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order the Council have paid for three pints of milk daily for a woman who had triplets—one of whom died—since May, 1919.

**MEAT.**—There are five slaughter-houses in the district and their condition is satisfactory. The English meat is always of good quality at Tettenhall. No meat has been condemned.

**OTHER FOODS.**—The five bakehouses are periodically inspected and found satisfactory.

#### **PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

The Medical Officer of Health has received 84 notifications:—

Measles	...	...	...	56
Diphtheria	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	3
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	14

#### **MEASLES.**

The Notification of Measles (1915) was rescinded from 31st December, 1919, but 56 reports, mostly from parents, was received. Of this number 34 were under 5 years and were looked after by the Health Visitor.

#### **DIPHTHERIA.**

Of the three cases of Diphtheria one was removed to Hospital and visited by the Medical Officer of Health. A second was treated at home and died, but antitoxin was not given till the third day. The third case was a boy who arrived at Tettenhall College from Smethwick suffering from Diphtheria. He was seen by the Medical Officer to the School and after consultation with the Medical Officers of Health for Tettenhall and Smethwick, was sent back home in an ambulance.

#### **SCARLET FEVER.**

Four patients were nursed at home and one removed to Hospital.

### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Comment has been already made in the case of Puerperal Fever which was fatal. Another case in which no symptoms developed for ten days after confinement was removed to Hospital and detained for seven days. In a few days she was re-admitted and sent to the Convalescent Home. A third case was treated at home.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Fourteen notifications were received, thirteen were pulmonary cases and one Tubercular Meningitis, in which the notification was received after death.

On 1st January, 1921, there were 47 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, of whom 6 are now apparently well, and 18 cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, of which 10 cases have recovered.

Twenty-four patients attend the Tuberculosis Centre.

The Medical Officer of Health has seen and examined 28 Tubercular patients, 8 of whom he has sent to the Centre, 2 of these being discharged soldiers who have since received Sanatorium treatment.

Five patients, all discharged soldiers, have received Sanatorium treatment.

The two Shelters provided for the district have been removed, as one patient would not use his and the other is unable to use his owing to change of residence.

### INFLUENZA.

Owing to the absence of over 100 children from the schools in the second week of January it was feared that an outbreak of Influenza was imminent, but it did not take place till February and March and was of a mild type. The instructions of the Ministry as to the distribution of leaflets of instruction have been obeyed, and the Health Visitor has superintended "nose drill" in which the nose and throat are irrigated with a saline solution and permanganate of potash.

### SMALL POX.

Some difficulties being experienced in the isolation of a Small Pox case in the General Hospital, I asked Mr. Denton in January to enquire whether there was any breach in the cycle of removal by the ambulance being under repair. In February the Ministry of Health reported that a contact with Small Pox had arrived in

Tettenhall. I visited the case and afterwards the family doctor, and arranged that the unprotected members should be vaccinated.

### PNEUMONIA.

One case of Pneumonia which supervened on Influenza were notified after death.

### VENEREAL DISEASE.

Dr. Mitchell has kindly gone through his list of cases for 1920 and made the following return for Tettenhall:—

#### MALE.

Syphilis	...	...	...	2
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	1

#### FEMALE.

Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	1
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### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

110 births were notified, 4 being still-born. 59 were attended by doctors and 51 by midwives. It will be noticed that there is some discrepancy between the local records and the return of the Registrar General.

Two untrained Midwives, both over 70, have now retired. One worked for 40 and the other for 25 years.

The present Midwife holds the C.M.B. Certificate, and is subsidised by the County, and in view of the difficulty in finding houses, it is important that she should be provided with a home.

The particulars of Infant Death are given on page 1, and it will be noticed that the infant mortality is 34.1, the lowest on record. (The Infant Death Rate for England and Wales is 80 per 1,000 births).

### ATTENDANCE AT THE CLINIC DURING 1920.

	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	Nursing Mothers	Expectant Mothers	School Age	Special	Totals
Cases ...	54	55	72	10	72	2	265
Visits ...	172	148	230	10	146	2	708

Of 25 babies born in 1919 attending the Clinic 3 were still breast fed, 1 breast and bottle, 16 weaned, and 5 have left the district.

Of 29 babies born in 1920 who came to the Clinic 14 are breast fed, 6 breast and bottle, 2 bottle fed, 5 weaned, and 2 have left the district.

Of 10 expectant mothers one had a miscarriage and 9 have been confined. One of these had Puerperal Fever.

The number of school children attending the Clinic have increased to 72 and were seen on 146 occasions. The Medical Officer of Health makes arrangements with his colleagues at the Hospital to operate on cases of Tonsils and Adenoids, Otitis Media, and a few Hernias; and attends to minor maladies, which consist chiefly of respiratory and digestive troubles and skin diseases.

After the Clinic, cases of Tuberculosis are welcome to attend, especially ex-service men.

The Health Visitor made the following visits under the Notification of Births Act:—

To Lying-in Mothers and Babies	...	...	1,323
To Expectant Mothers	...		113
		—	1,436

As SCHOOL NURSE:—

School Children	...	...	428
Schools	...	...	74
		—	502

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—

Puerperal Fever	...	...	4
Tuberculosis	...	...	402
Measles	...	...	78
Scarlet Fever	...	...	3
Diphtheria	...	...	3
Influenza	...	...	12
Erysipelas	...	...	3
		—	505

Visits in 1920	...	...	2,443
		—	

Some doctors demur at notifying both births and infectious diseases. I have pointed out to them that it is a statutory obligation, and in the case of infectious diseases the Clerk has instructions to proceed in case of non-compliance. In the case of the N.B.A., the onus is so distributed among several people that it is sometimes difficult to get a return.

It will be seen by the accompanying table that 10 expectant and 72 nursing mothers attended the Clinic, and experience is teaching me the harmful effect of septic centres both in pregnancy and lactation. In the case of a woman who had a baby with cleft palate and hare lip, I am inclined to believe that a mouthful of carious teeth in the mother was the cause of the imperfect development of the child. Two expectant mothers with bad teeth have consulted a dentist and one nursing mother has had a new set. Five mothers now require dental treatment and my Council are willing to assist them, but I am advised by the Clerk that such expenditure will be surcharged unless we have the consent of the Ministry. Especial attention is given to purulent discharges in both expectant and nursing mothers, and we bear in mind the effect of intestinal toxæmia on the quality of milk and on the development of the unborn.

Although Tuberculosis is infective rather than hereditary, the following case is instructive. Many years ago I amputated a girl's leg for extensive tubercular disease of the knee. She afterwards married and had several children, all of whom have been to the Clinic. Though the parents are healthy, some of the children are tubercular.

The Tuberculosis Officer kindly examined an expectant mother who has a tubercular child of 7, and reported that she was suffering from bronchial catarrh.

Dr. Eric Pritchard's advice to nurse less frequently and not at all at night, is followed with great advantage. Women confess they are less tired and their babies do better than those whom they had previously nursed more frequently.

Albumen was discovered in two women during pregnancy. One had phlegmonia dolere after delivery and the other puerperal fever. This is merely a comment which may have some clinical significance. Two mothers had phlebitis in varicose veins.

A mother who had Hemiplegia two years ago had a second uneventful labour. Another mother who was operated on for extrauterine pregnancy in 1919 attends the Clinic.

### BABIES.

Children are now weighed in their shifts, as recommended by the Inspector from the Ministry. The two surviving triplets of last year have thrived on the milk allowed by the Council. Twins born this year are both richeatty.

There is a great improvement in the haphazard feeding of babies. Mothers find that it conduces to their own happiness, as well as the welfare of the child, to give meals at regular intervals. Consequently gastro intestinal disorders are less frequent.

In spite of bad weather there have been fewer cases of Bronchitis, which I believe is due to the discouragement of over-clothing with better ventilation in the house.

The most frequent complaints with which children (Infants and School Age) are brought to the Clinic are Tonsilitis and Discharge from the Ear. I saw 12 cases of Tonsils and Adenoids, of which 8 were operated on. Of three cases of Tonsilitis one had a septic throat. There were two cases of purulent discharge from the nose, which were cured by injections, and one of nasal obstruction. In 17 instances of discharge from the ear 15 were cured by persistent instillations of spirit and peroxide of hydrogen (8 under 5 years).

There were 10 backward children. One was deaf (4), and another (3) was deaf and dirty, and in neither was any improvement affected. In a family of children who were backward in walking and talking, small doses of thyroid have had marvellous results, and the youngest could walk at 18 months.

A child with hare lip and cleft palate, a hernia and a cyst of the ear, underwent operations. Two children with suspected stone were sent to the Hospital and were sounded without result. Four children were sent to the Eye Infirmary.

There is much less skin disease than in 1919 and a notable decrease in Scabies and verminous heads.

The Council has appointed my son as my deputy in case of my absence. His experience of nearly two years as House Surgeon at the Children's Hospital is of valuable assistance to me.

The Medical Officer of Health has given 12 lectures on Preventive Medicine—6 at Compton and 6 at Tettenhall. He has arranged with the Headmistress of the Tettenhall Girls' School to give her typewritten copies of some of them so that she can utilise them as lessons to elder girls.

The first lecture was on Public, Domestic and Personal Cleanliness in relation to Disease; the second on Milk in its relation to Disease, especially with regard to Epidemic Diarrhoea; the third on the Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5, which is the subject of personal discourse every week at the Clinic.

The other lectures were on the prevention and spread of Tuberculosis and the Infectious Diseases, especially Measles and Whooping Cough.

Dr. Barrie Lambert, a Medical Officer from the Ministry of Health, visited Tettenhall on 5th March to enquire into the Maternity and Child Welfare work. As a result of this investigation a letter was received in May from the Ministry expressing their "appreciation of the work which is carried on for Mothers and Children." At the same time it was suggested that the Council should provide a more commodious Welfare Centre than their Board Room, and Dental Treatment for Mothers and Children. I have given the lectures already mentioned instead of the Classes for Mothers suggested by Dr. Barrie Lambert, which clashed with parochial undertakings.

The most valuable part of my Report is the added record of the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances. In addition to the epitome of his sanitary work for the year, his account of the Housing Scheme will be read with interest.

Out of the 106 applicants for houses 43 are non-residents, a testimony that Tettenhall is the Naboth's vineyard of his neighbours. It is said of the dwellers of the Black Country that "Money is their God and Tettenhall their Heaven."

The District successfully resisted absorption in the early eighties when the sanitary conditions were primitive, and we hope that the Ministry of Health will support my Council in their ideal, which is being realised, of creating Tettenhall into a model, self-contained sanitary unit, which is economically and efficiently administered.

I am,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. T. WINTER.

## TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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*Annual Report of Inspector of Nuisances and Surveyor, 1920.*

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**INSPECTIONS.**—During the year 1,338 inspections as to nuisances and insanitation were made. 507 defects were noted and remedied. In no case was it found necessary to take summary proceedings, but owing to the difficulties of obtaining suitable labour for repairs, and to the high cost, considerable delay in carrying out work required was often experienced, entailing additional inspections and correspondence. The number and nature of inspections are shewn in Summary of Sanitary Work (Table II.)

284 inspections of new buildings were made in addition to those shewn in the Summary.

**HOUSING.**—The number of houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts is 145. 24 were not reasonably fit for habitation. The defects consisted chiefly of damp walls, dirty conditions, leaky roofs, broken plaster, windows not made to open, want of proper water supply, and general dis-repair. One house was closed until the work required could be carried out. The defects enumerated were remedied in each case. From the Housing Survey of 1919 it was estimated that 70 houses were required in this district to meet the shortage. It was also estimated that 10 would be built by private persons, leaving 60 to be erected by the Council. 7 houses were built and occupied by private persons during the year 1920. 5 others are in course of erection. The Council's Scheme for building 40 houses at Tettenhall and 14 at Finchfield is now being carried out. The work began on the 7th December, 1920, and 6 houses are roofed in. The number of applicants for these houses to date is 106, of which 43 are resident outside the district. From this it would appear either that the shortage in the adjoining areas has not been remedied, or that Tettenhall is particularly attractive as a residential district to persons employed in town.

CONVERSION OF PRIVIES.—13 privies have been abolished and 30 new water closets provided, making the total number of privies in the district 286 and the number of water closets 1,314. The conversion of privies to water closets which was held up during the war is now proceeding. No contribution towards the cost of conversion is made by the Council.

DRAINAGE.—Where the percentage of water closets is so high it may be expected that the number of nuisances arising from choked drains and w.c.'s will be considerable. 98 choked drains came under my observation. A little care on the part of tenants would prevent a great deal of trouble and save expense. New drains were tested with water before being covered, and smoke tests to old drains have been applied in 28 instances. Six new connections have been made to sewers.

SEWERAGE.—The sewers in your district have been extended to provide for the drainage of new houses a distance of 160 yards at Stockwell End, 80 yards in Sandy Lane, and 60 yards at Finchfield Hill. The work was carried out by the Council's own men. The sewers are automatically flushed by means of 11 underground flushing tanks situated in various parts of the district. The tanks are supplied by clean water from the mains. At Claregate there is also a flushing tank which is operated by the sewage from a higher level. In addition the sewers are flushed at frequent intervals by means of a 400-gallon horse-drawn flushing tank. The sewers are well ventilated by shafts at suitable points.

SEWAGE FARM.—The outfall works continue to give excellent results. Samples of effluent are taken by the Rivers Pollution Inspectors from time to time and no complaints have been received. Osiers and mangolds are grown on the land and I have had no difficulty in disposing of same.

WATER SUPPLY.—The Corporation mains have been extended 550 yards and 16 houses have been connected. Four samples of water from surface wells were submitted for analysis. In one case the water was condemned, the well closed, and Corporation water laid on. Nine houses have been provided with taps and sinks in sculleries which were previously provided only with a tap outside for use in common with adjoining occupiers.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.—34 inspections of the 14 registered cowsheds and dairies were made. Attention was called to the need for limewashing in 14 instances.

BAKEHOUSES.—There are 5 bakehouses. 21 inspections were made. The occupiers' attention to limewashing was required in 5 cases, and notice to pull down a defective chimney was served in respect of a building at Compton.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES—of which there are 5 registered—have been inspected 58 times. 10 defects were notified and remedied. The buildings are satisfactory and more careful attention is now given to the removal of offal and manure. No diseased or unsound meat was found either on slaughterhouse premises or in shops.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.—There are 3 factories and 45 workshops on the register, many of the latter which were of a very domestic character no longer exist, and it is proposed to revise the register at an early date. The factories consist of one small mill attached to a farm, a stamper, and a small engineering shop—the three premises employing not more than a dozen hands. The workshops include 5 bakehouses, home boot repairers, dressmakers, and laundries. 57 inspections were made and 16 defects were noted and remedied.

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE.—2,340 loads of refuse have been carted to the tips, of this amount 2,020 loads were from dry ashpits and bins and the remainder from privies. Dry refuse is carted to the Council's tip in Henwood Road, the "wet" ashes from privies being carted to agricultural land where, after being turned over and sorted, it is used as a fertiliser. All old tins, &c., are carted to the tip and buried. The recent acquisition of a steam waggon has made it possible to ensure a more frequent collection of house refuse, by releasing horses engaged in other work. There are 450 galvanized sanitary dustbins, 460 dry ashpits, and approximately 200 ashpits in connection with privies.

SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE AND SMESTOW BROOK.—The 12-in. surface drain constructed last year in Lower Street proved effectual in preventing floods in the low-lying houses during heavy thunderstorms. Ditches leading to the Brook require frequent cleansing and siding up. The Railway Company's attention has been called to the silted condition of culverts under their line, and culverts have been cleaned out.

The Smestow Brook, which forms the boundary of your District and Wolverhampton, has been cleaned out during the year by your own men in conjunction with the Corporation's men.

**HIGHWAYS.**—Tarpainting was carried out on the whole of the main roads, and on the District roads where urgently needed. Tarpainting is necessary on ordinary macadam roads, for economic as well as sanitary reasons.

**ALLOTMENTS.**—On the 31st December, 1919, the Council had under their control 184 Allotments. During the year 1920, 191 plots were added, making 375. 42 plots were taken for building purposes, leaving 333 plots containing approximately 25 acres. 7 plots at Finchfield and 4 at School Road, Tettenhall Wood, were unoccupied on December 31st, 1920.

**PLANS.**—15 plans have been submitted and approved. 7 houses, all of the bungalow type, have been erected. The Government Subsidy was claimed and allowed on 5 houses.

I am,  
Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient Servant,  
JOHN DENTON.

TABLE I.

## TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT.

## Causes of Death in 1920.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		MALES.	FEMALES.
(Civilians only)			
ALL CAUSES	...	23	38
Diphtheria and Croup	...	—	1
Influenza	...	2	1
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	—	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	6	7
Organic Heart Disease	...	2	6
Bronchitis	...	—	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	1	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	1	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	1	—
Puerperal Fever	...	—	1
Congenital Debility, &c.	...	3	1
Violence, apart from Suicide	...	—	2
Other Defined Diseases	...	7	11
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	3	...	1
Illegitimate	...	—	—
TOTAL BIRTHS	...	59	58
Legitimate	...	56	58
Illegitimate	...	3	—
POPULATION—			
For Births and Deaths	...	...	5,512

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

SOMERSET HOUSE,

LONDON, W.C. 2.

April, 1921.

TABLE II.  
**TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

**SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK** done in the **Nuisance Inspector's** Department, during the year 1920, in the Urban District of Tettenhall.

		Number of Inspections & Observa- tions made.	Defects found.	Abatement Notices.		Nuisance abated after Notice by	
				Informal by Inspector.	Formal by Authority.	Inspector.	Authority.
<b>DWELLING HOUSES &amp; SCHOOLS—</b>							
Foul conditions	...	...	69	52	52	33	52
Structural defects	...	...	84	48	45	35	45
Overcrowding	...	...	6	3	3	—	3
Unfit for habitation	...	...	49	32	32	16	32
<b>DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS</b>							
COWSHEDS	...	...	34	14	14	—	14
BAKEHOUSES	...	...	21	6	6	—	6
SLAUGHTERHOUSES	...	...	58	10	10	—	10
ASHPITS AND PRIVIES	...	...	238	49	49	18	49
DEPOSIT OF REFUSE & MANURE			16	12	12	—	12
WATER CLOSETS	...	...	84	34	34	3	34
<b>HOUSE DRAINAGE—</b>							
Defective traps	...	...	4	4	4	—	4
Other faults	...	...	203	98	98	21	98
WATER SUPPLY	...	...	61	17	17	14	17
PIGSTYES	...	...	29	10	10	—	10
ANIMALS IMPROPERLY KEPT	...		26	13	13	—	13
SMOKE NUISANCES	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER NUISANCES	...	...	323	91	91	33	91
<b>TOTALS</b>		1338	507	504	173	594	173

Samples of Water taken for Analysis ... ... ... 4  
 " " condemned as unfit for use ... ... 1

**PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

Lots of Infected Bedding disinfected or destroyed	...	10
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	15
Schools	...	3
Colleges	...	1